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— Twelve Pages —

What does Governor Matthews think of Tories, Hessians and traitors this morning?

As mutual woe softens old foes, the Sentinel and Governor Matthews might now hold a lodge of sorrow.

These politics aside, no national convention could produce a better ticket than that nominated yesterday.

The Hon. David Bennett Hill may now wish that he had come to the Indianapolis convention with his friend Flower.

Every young Democrat who suspects that he has brains will not prove it if he chooses to follow the Matthews "push" after this.

Mr. Bryan is doomed; nevertheless, Republicans should work to make that doom the most hopeless that a demagogue ever knew.

The money plank of the platform will be disappointing to sound-money Democrats in the Eastern States. It is too wordy and lacks point.

It is rather too late for Governor Matthews to flop, gracefully, but he could reach the Palmer chair as a penitent at the mourners' bench.

The Republicans of New York are striving to make McKinley's plurality at that State a quarter of a million. In this State they will try to reach the figure of 184.

Senator Voorhees has not openly declared for the Populace ticket. This fact makes it easy for him to come out for the Democratic ticket of Palmer and Buckner.

General Briggs need not regret having been defeated by General Palmer. Both are good soldiers, and both learned the lessons of loyalty and patriotism in the Republican party.

It was a violation of the rules of the Grand Army, but, nevertheless, the veterans who marched at St. Paul Wednesday so forgot themselves that they shouted for McKinley.

If the Honorable Sterling R. Holt should look into a mirror while thinking of the Palmer convention, he would be surprised to see that his face wore a smile of serene satisfaction.

In those States where silver Democrats accord the Populists a part of the candidates for electors, they may be said to be taking Mr. Sewall off of the Democratic ticket by piecemeal.

Whether the Bryanites in this city are maddened or saddened, it would be difficult to tell, but never was more forlorn look on the faces of human beings than they are carrying about town.

The attempt of the local free-silver organ to kill the sound-money movement by its crushing references to "The national bankers' convention" will add materially to the gavity of the campaign.

The fact that the National Democratic ticket stands no chance whatever of election does not detract from its merit. It is a good ticket not only in what it stands for, but in its personality.

The fact that there was no plie in the background and no grinders in front may account for the absence from yesterday's convention of the usual crowd of place-hunters and persons with axes to grind.

Mr. Bryan seems not to know that the British whom he takes occasion to assail as goldbugs are the largest owners in American silver mines next to the American "combine," and are doubtless contributing to his campaign fund.

The truth of history requires the statement that the improvised marching club from Chicago did not contribute to the dignity or impressiveness of the occasion. The Journal sincerely hopes that they all succeeded in getting out of town.

The National Democratic convention, which adjourned yesterday, was one of the most orderly and dignified of its kind. This was largely due to the character of the delegates, and to the fact that there was not a great crowd of rosters and horn-blowers present.

This city has never had a better advertisement than it will get out of the convention just closed. The Indianapolis convention, platform and ticket are receiving national attention. From a political point of view the convention is regarded as one of the most important of the year, and its action will occupy no small space in political history. In connection with the record of the convention it will not be forgotten that it was well handled, and that those who attended it will always have a good word for Indianapolis.

The Sentinel has attempted to prejudice its readers against the delegates to the Democratic convention by saying that no one of them is worth less than \$50,000. If this were true it should not count against them. It is not true; on the contrary, many of the delegates could ill afford to attend

the convention, but did so from a sense of duty. One of these days the Sentinel will be surprised that it became so saturated with Bryanism and so led away by the spirit of anarchism as to assail men for the crime of being worth \$50,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The ticket of the convention which adjourned yesterday is not only Democratic, but it represents the best in the party. No man in the Democratic party is more respected for character, ability and dignity than General John M. Palmer, of Illinois. The Journal does not bear this testimony to the character of General Palmer because it has at any time fully agreed with him, but because his conduct in public affairs and as a man makes it impossible to say anything else of him. He is a man of the presidential class, possessing the character and attainments essential to that responsible position. Undoubtedly, all things considered, General Palmer is the strongest man the convention could have nominated. He is especially strong with the best element of the Democratic party in Illinois, Indiana and other States of the central West, and is a man of the caliber to impress himself upon the most intelligent element of the Democratic party in the East.

General Buckner is a fit associate for General Palmer. He is a man of the Democratic party, whose name is a synonym for the best element of the Democracy, he harmoniously supplements in character and dignity the head of the ticket. In his later years, when General Grant's "unconditional surrender" at Donelson had been smoothed over, General Grant and Buckner became close friends.

The platform and the ticket nominated make it very clear that the best element of the Democratic party will enter the campaign not to help any other ticket, but to rescue the traditions of the Democratic party and to deliver it out of the hands of Populists, silver mine owners and Anarchists. The ticket will receive a large and enthusiastic support because it gives the members of the Democratic party the choice between such Democrats as Palmer and Buckner on the one side and a faction led by such men as Bryan, Altgeld and Tillman.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The platform of the Indianapolis convention is genuinely Democratic. If any one doubts it, let him compare it with the platform of the Chicago convention of 1892. On the tariff question the Democrats who met in Tomlinson Hall are in full accord with the platform declarations—"a tariff for revenue only." In spite of the experience of the past three years, protection is as hateful to the traditional Democrat now as it ever was. It is a mistake, however, to assert that the Chicago platform was silent on the tariff, since it practically indorsed the present tariff.

On the money question the platform of the Indianapolis convention is sound and in accordance with the traditions of the Democratic party. It goes a step further than Republican platforms by declaring that "the United States must go out of the banking business," which means that the greenbacks shall be retired. This portion of the platform is diametrically opposed to the Chicago platform, which practically calls for the issue of legal-tender paper money by the government rather than the banks. In its other features it is a Democratic platform of the better order, but embracing what Republicans believe to be heresies.

The Journal, if it were criticising the platform, would take issue with it for its arraignment of the Republicans for the present cost of running the government, because, during a Congress both houses of which were Democratic, the appropriations were among the largest in the history of the government, and no effort was made to cut them down.

The declaration of the convention in favor of maintaining the authority of the Supreme Court is admirable as its demand for the enforcement of all the laws. In this respect the platform shows the tendency of the progressive and intelligent element of the party toward nationality.

The fact that it is a sound Democratic platform is the best reason why Republicans should not vote the ticket placed upon it. On all economic questions, except the currency, the Republican party is diametrically opposed to the creed of the Democratic convention which has just adjourned.

THE KING OF THE SILVERITES.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is not only the most active of the silver statesmen, but one of the richest. He is said to be sixty times a millionaire. No man has made so much noise about silver in Congress since its price has fallen, and no one of the leaders is so much in evidence. More than any other man, he is the foremost figure in the silver mining clique. He is so rich that he can afford to be liberal, but his is one of those coarse natures which would make greedily and grasping.

Senator Stewart is the owner of a paper called the Silver Knight, and he has been having trouble with the Typographical Union at Washington. A few days since the Journal gave some account of the difficulty, the authority being the president of the union. Since that time there have been further reports in the papers. The Silver Knight is a silver organ with a large circulation, printed to represent the views of a silver secret society of that name. Stewart is supreme commander, and he has been sending men over portions of the country to stir up the silver issue, to become members are required to take a pledge to stand for silver and to pay a dollar as initiation fee. Half this fee goes to the organizer and half to the supreme commander, the baron of the silver mines. The trouble which the union has been having with Stewart is due to the fact that while his Knight newspaper is dated Washington and edited in Washington, the work upon it is done in Alexandria. It is done in Alexandria because, by having it done in that city, labor which would cost him \$25 a week in Washington costs him \$8 to \$9 in Alexandria. Now, Stewart is something of a Chubbard, consequently, when the officers of the union went to him to protest he told them that he had moved his office to Alexandria as the benefactor of labor, because \$8 or \$9 a week in Alexandria, thirty minutes from Washington, is as good as \$25 in Washington. As he represented it, he was doing good at the rate of \$5 to \$6 a week. The committee did not agree with the millionaire and self-proclaimed reformer, and plainly told him that a man who counted himself as a friend of labor should practice what he preached. But the matter dropped at that time, and Mr. Stewart has been carrying on his philanthropic work by pocketing about half of what others pay for similar service.

Recently the complaint against the king of the silverites has been renewed. It has been found that the campaign handbook of the silverite and Populist party was printed at the nonunion establishment of the Senator, and that the composition thereon was paid for at the rate of \$6 a week. It has also come out that all of the silver and Populist documents that have not come from the government office were printed at the Stewart establishment.

Senator Stewart is consistent. He urged the adoption of a silver basis in order that the manufacturers of the United States could compete with Japan by using the same money for exchange. What the Chubbard Senator had in view was the reduction of wages in this country by paying dollars with the purchase power of the Mexican silver dollar instead of the present 100-cent dollar. His fellow-silver barons play that game in Mexico, and the greedy multi-millionaire is anxious to extend the fraud upon labor to the United States.

It is not so long ago that in Alexandria, would cost him \$25 to \$30 instead of \$8 to \$9. Mr. Stewart's greed probably exceeds that of the other millionaires in the silver mining and speculative business, but he is the king of the crowd.

IF IT WERE A NEW QUESTION.

If the question of bimetalism were a new one, presented now to the American people for the first time, what course would discussion of the question take and what would they be likely to do? Let us suppose that, up to this time, only gold or silver had been used as money, and that it was proposed for a proposition to introduce the other metal and establish a double standard. How would the proposition be received? In the first place, all would recognize the gravity of the proposition and the difficulty of carrying it out. Every person possessing even a little knowledge on the monetary question, or able to form an intelligent opinion on the subject, would see that meddling with the standard of values was a very dangerous proceeding and might result in general confusion and disaster. Whether the established standard would be gold or silver, a proposition to add the other would evoke a universal protest from business men against changing the measure by which all values, all contracts and all the wealth of the country was measured. They would argue that a single standard is more rational, more philosophical and more satisfactory; they would ask, why have two measures of value, when one is enough? and they would insist that if the new standard were adopted one of the two would have to adjust itself to the other, so there would be but one standard, after all. They would say, what is the use of a double standard, in some when there could be one in fact? But, if forced to yield all these positions, they would insist that if we must have a double standard the two measures of value should at least be made absolutely identical. They would say, as long as we have the single gold standard or the single silver standard, as the case may be, we know where we stand and what we have to deal with, but if we are to have two measures of value they must be of equal value themselves. The silver dollar must be made of the same value as the gold dollar. This would raise the question of ratios. As the relative market value of gold and silver is fixed by the common consent of mankind, business men would insist upon that as the mint ratio. They would say the laws of nature and of trade are higher than the laws of Congress, and if you expect to maintain the parity of gold and silver coin under the free coinage of both you must make the dollars of equal value. If it was suggested that a dollar of greatly inferior value might be held at par with one of higher value by making it a legal tender, they would say that that legal tender did not confer value, and they would cite many instances in proof that legal-tender currency was as apt to depreciate as any other. Of course, they would have the best of the argument and their views would prevail. This is what would happen if the question were presented as a new one, divested of all sentiment and passion, and free from the interference of political demagogues.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

If the Bryan managers, who are now largely controlled by the silver mine owners, have decided to leave Bryan "to his own row," there is ample reason for such a decision. They are not men to throw their money away upon Populists or other candidates. What they are after is the free coinage of their silver. If it cannot be procured through Mr. Bryan's candidacy, he will not receive their money to carry on his campaign.

Mr. Bryan was not the choice of the silver State Senators and those who represent the solid South. Senator Teller, a Republican delegate to St. Louis at the time the silver-soldier South was in the hands of the Washington clique, was the clique's choice for President, while the rank and file of the cheap money voters were intent on the nomination of Bland. To defeat Bland and bring Teller to the front was a difficult undertaking, but it would eventually have been accomplished by wearing out the Bland delegates if Bryan had not thrust himself into the convention and stamped it with his speech. The Teller combination could not resist the fury of the mob's onset, and, consequently, Mr. Bryan became the silverite candidate. The Joneses, the Harrieses and the Vests, representing the Southern political clique, did not want him, while the Stewarts, the Cannons and the Dubois of the silver States knew the "Boy Orator" too well to see in him an ideal silver mine candidate. This unnatural combination will not sacrifice itself to Mr. Bryan's candidacy when they see defeat staring them in the face.

Ten days ago it was stated by Washington correspondents that Mr. Bryan was having his own way so far as his own action is concerned; that the managers, or those who should be managers, were opposed to his stamping tour, upon which he insisted. They seemed to foresee that he would make of himself if he had full freedom to display his egotism, vanity and shallowness. Seeing that they cannot control their headstrong candidate, and that his speeches are doing the silver party great injury, it is very probable that the success of the Democratic sound money convention has convinced them that they can do nothing for the interests of silver speculators and Bourbon politicians in the South. There is good ground to believe that there is something in these rumors.

If they cannot control the presidency there is every reason why these silver mine Senators and politicians should seek to control as many Senators and Representatives as possible. In this State, for instance, they will undertake to combine all the silver and Populist elements to elect a Legislature which will re-elect Mr. Voorhees, or, possibly, Governor Matthews, who will be blindly subservient to the mine-

owners' interests. Such being the case, the friends of sound money, who constitute a majority of the people of Indiana, should see to it that a majority of the next Legislature shall not bear the stamp of the silver mining interests' branding iron.

A LESSON ABOUT CONVENTIONS.

Among those who have been spectators in the convention which adjourned yesterday were a considerable number of men who have been in national conventions for years. Several of these men met after looking in, and all of them were of opinion that hereafter no national convention should be held in a larger hall than Tomlinson. There is ample room for delegates, alternates, the press and a reasonable number of friends of all the candidates. The holding of national conventions in auditoriums capable of seating ten or fifteen thousand people is a comparatively recent innovation. Of all assemblages in this country, national conventions for the nomination of presidential tickets should be distinguished by deliberation and decorum. They would be such if the delegates and alternates occupied the larger part of the hall and its dimensions were such that any delegate with a fair voice could be heard. When the auditorium is so large as to admit thousands, who are naturally the friends of the several aspirants, and they are not only unwilling to be disturbed by half hours of applause or noise, to hiss speakers who do not speak their sentiments, the delegates are not a deliberative body. Indeed, it may be said that such delegates are not a convention. As a large part of these who are spectators are not hear the proceedings, it is fair to assume that they are not there as mere listeners, but for altogether another purpose, which is to shout for favorites—to influence delegates, who, if in fact delegates, should not be moved by such influences or be annoyed by such interruptions.

The tendency of national conventions in both leading parties, since 1880, has been toward sensationalism. In some of them, particularly the one recently held in Chicago, attempts were made to influence voters by spectacular representations. In several of them the massing of State banners to the State of a leading candidate to win votes by enthusiastic impulse has been frequent. Now, everything of this kind is intended to stampede conventions, which are the last bodies in the country which should be swept away by impulse.

The orderly and yet most enthusiastic convention just held in Tomlinson Hall has won many men of political experience to the opinion that, hereafter, national conventions should be held in halls which will accommodate not over four thousand people, to the end that such assemblages shall be deliberative bodies and not a number of delegates who are surrounded by a crowd to influence them with noise.

The following is from the local Bryan organ's report of the convention: By those who admit the sight of a hall full of round stomachs, fine clothes, silk hats and patent leather shoes—all representing the wealth of the country—there might have been called the finest that has ever met in the country. There were men in the hall worth \$50,000 and the average wealth of each person present could safely be put at \$5,000. Many of the delegates rode to the hall in carriages. All were stopping at the best hotels in the city and with all the luxuries of the hotel and the command. Some of the delegates brought with them their own valets, and the valets; the porters of the hotels were rich from the tips that they were freely given for their services. Carriages stood on the outside of the hall all day waiting for the delegates. The Bryan clique inside denouncing Mr. Bryan, class distinctions were everywhere.

It is hard to understand what a paper expects to accomplish by that sort of misrepresentation. It disgusts all who are cognizant of the facts, and is not likely to have any effect outside. The truth is the convention was not only an exceptionally orderly and representative one, but it was conspicuously free from the characteristics above described. It was distinctly a popular delegate convention. The attempt to break its force by describing it as a convention of plutocrats and nabobs is a cheap and vulgar effort to array the poor against the rich. It is a very vicious kind of demagoguery.

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founded long that I will bet I shall make at least three dollars more than I would if it had gone to Detroit, for instance."

PROFOUND THEORY.

"I have just been fingerin' why the great march of nations is toward the West," said Hungry Higgins, over his cup of warmed-over coffee. "Why is it?" asked the kind lady, surprised to find that her guest had an idea beyond "handouts." "It's cause the earth is movin' the other way, and it is a natural, man-s